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VOLUME XLI.—NO. 15.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRELAND'S

Name Will Be Linked With Manning, Newman, Hughes, England.

Archbishop Was Friend of Labor and Defender of Negro Race.

Masterful Mind and Interested in All the World's Hopes.

STORY OF HIS EARLY DAYS.

A heroic figure passed from the stage of life when the great ecclesiastic, Archbishop John Ireland, after directing that he be buried under the green sod of Calvary cemetery among his people, gave his soul into the hands of his Master, whom he had served so well. He will be remembered among the great churchmen of our time, with Manning, Newman, Dupanloup, Laviege and Hughes and England. John Ireland, John Hughes and John Ireland are names that will be forever linked with the progress of the church in this land—great in their labors for the church and eminent in their influence in emphasizing in the minds of the American people the indisputable fact that Catholicity does not glorify and sanctify true patriotism. Each of them born under another flag and yet no greater trio of patriots can America name, writes the Gleaner in the Catholic Columbian. Archbishop Ireland was a rugged character, of masterful mind and was interested in all that the world holds best—science, literature, social welfare, humanity and liberty. He was pre-eminently a great orator and his work in this line the public will not soon forget. The story years ago was quite common in the lumber regions of Minnesota that a Yankee, working out there, said on one occasion, "Boys, if you want to hear a fellow sling English, beat the band just go down to the Papist meeting-house and listen to that lantern-jawed Romanist—Parson Ireland—that preaches in his nightshirt." This was in the early days of his priesthood and his fame did but increase with the years until in both the French and English language his oratory was superb. Who can forget how dramatically he translated for the great audience the Papal delegate's words at the Catholic Congress in Chicago, and what storms of applause it brought forth when he exclaimed, "Go forward, American Catholics, in one hand bearing the book of the constitution and in the other the constitution of the United States"—thus blending Catholicity and patriotism as evidenced in his own life. Never did he appear to better advantage than when he presided over his great oration in Chicago.

It was in 1895, he was then at the very zenith of his power—fifty-seven years of age and his name a household word in every nation. A day was set for the celebration of his birthday, and the place Chicago's Auditorium, and the Union League Club through its spokesman, President Hamilton, introduced him with these words: "Archbishop Ireland—the embodiment of the moral and political principles for which George Washington fought and lived. Needing no introduction to the American people, Archbishop Ireland will now address you." Wail the smiling orator stepped forward the applause broke forth and rolled long through the great hall. Handkerchiefs were waved and the hand-clapping sounded like hail upon the roof. Over and over again for three or four minutes was the enthusiastic welcome repeated until the waves of sound seem to cause the great flag under which he stood to quiver and nod its welcome also. A sea of upturned faces gazed him while at last commenced in his mellow voice with the words:

"Public commemoration of good and great men serves a noble and sacred purpose." As he proceeded he grew intense, dramatic, his voice stirring—at times applause broke forth and rolled over the Auditorium like billows of the ocean, which seemed to inspire him to higher flights of oratory—the poet was there, the orator, the statesman, but above all the great churchman when he enunciated in strenuous tones, "After God, our first allegiance is to our country." The prophet was there, too—for though his voice is now silent—how true today are these words, spoken nearly a quarter of a century ago, "Humanity has reached the eve of democracy. People will not again submit to a government of which they are integral parts." Finally he closed with the words, "O God, we pray Thee, bless and guard our country." His oration was over—he moved his hand as if to toss back a strand of his iron gray hair, but it was the edge of the huge flag that had just grazed his head as he stepped back to take his seat. A moment of silence—the orator stood the personification of a great orator and then the applause broke forth in wave after wave, and amid its thundering tones the great organ took up the tones of "America" and the audience soon caught the music and never did the Auditorium of Chicago ring with a greater outpouring of patriotic harmony. The scene can never be forgotten, and of all of Archbishop Ireland's great orations—barring not even his great oration in French—the panegyric of Joan of Arc—this will never be forgotten.

He was the friend of labor and yet could speak for the rights of capital; he was a defender of the negro race, great and life-long advocate of temperance, and it is hard to name any avenue of human activity that his voice was not raised to better and direct in the right channel. His name will live long and his character may well be summed up in the pleasant remark he once made, when one of his good friends intimated that he was perhaps a bit too aggressive on a certain subject. "But, you must remember I am the Bishop of St. Paul, and you know he was always aggressive." Rest to him—hero, orator, friend of humanity, lover of liberty—Catholic patriot and great Catholic Bishop—his name is linked with the heroes of America and the warriors of the church.

CHAPLAIN TRAINING SCHOOL.

There are fifteen Catholic chaplain candidates attending the sixth session of the training school for chaplains and approved chaplain candidates at Camp Zachary Taylor. They are Rev. Fathers Patrick J. Behan, Dubuque; William J. Boyle, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Calmus, Providence; Joseph A. Kerwin, New York; John Laughton, New York; Thomas J. McKitchin, Providence; John T. McLaughlin, Providence; George J. Moorman, Port Wayne; William F. Mulhally, St. Louis; Daniel P. Donnell, Detroit; George W. Pax, C. P. P. S., Cleveland; Francis P. Quinn, Philadelphia; John D. Sullivan, Springfield, Mass.; James P. Towey, C. S. P., San Francisco; George T. Zentgraf, New York.

HONOR GREAT EVENT.

Discovery day will be celebrated by the Knights of Columbus on Sunday, October 13, and every effort is being made to commemorate the day with all the ceremony that circumstances will permit. This day is one of deepest significance to the Knights of Columbus at this time, for it is set apart to do honor to a great event as well as to pay tribute to a character of heroic mold. It was from this same feast of discovery that a new world that the remarkable organization took its name and became known especially during these critical days for their noble work under the name of Knights of Columbus War Activities. It is also a day to show our love and admiration for the Italian people, the race from whence came this fearless navigator—the Genoese—and the same glorious people to whom we are lending our heroic men in khaki to aid the Italians in their conquest of the oppressor so that liberty, justice and humanity may rule.

FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS.

The feast of St. Francis of Assisi was celebrated with impressive solemnity and beautiful services at St. Boniface church. Friday morning at 7:30 there was a special high mass and sermon for members of the Third Order of St. Francis, the services at 9 o'clock being conducted by the Dominican Fathers of St. Louis. The traditions and friendship between the fathers and clerics of St. Boniface Monastery chanted the "Transitus" in commemoration of the death of St. Francis. Sunday afternoon after the solemn vespers an English service was held for members of the Third Order, which was followed by benediction.

EXEMPT IN FRANCE.

Negotiations are in progress between State Department officials and Provost Marshal General Crowder and representatives in Washington of the French Government to prevent agents of the American army of Columbus and similar organizations working with the American army in France from being taken into military service here. Under strict construction of the draft law, no man engaged in such employment might be drafted into the French army unless they accepted immediate service with the American army. Gen. Crowder's office proposes that men engaged in such work in France be given a recognized status as attached to the American Expeditionary Forces.

SIGNIFICANT.

In a speech recently ex-Premier Asquith declared that he stood for the principle of self-determination. This is significant, more particularly since it commits him and the radicals to the policy which the labor conference would apply to Ireland's case. It is unfortunate that the Government can not see eye to eye with Asquith and the workmen on this matter; it would ally the distrust of France and enhance Great Britain's prestige among her allies. Besides taking the wind out of the German Chancellor's sails when questions of the colonies or conquered territories crop up.

TWO GREAT MEN.

The Right Rev. Matthias C. Lentz, Bishop of Great Falls, Mont., on Sunday celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, which was at Dubuque, Iowa. Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, head of the Canadian Railways War Board, born at Milwaukee, Wis., was sixty-five years old Sunday. He has spent an active life and has done much for the development of the Northwest and Canada.

ABSURD

Delusion That Catholic Church Is the Enemy of Popular Education.

Writer in the Iconoclast Refutes Charge Made by Her Enemies.

Spends Millions Yearly to Maintain Catholic Parochial Schools.

CHALLENGE BIGOTED ORATORS.

Anti-Catholic orators and editors spend most of their time and energies, says C. A. Windle, in Brann's Iconoclast, trying to prove that the Catholic church is opposed to education for the masses. He then proceeds to refute the charge in the following manner: This absurd fallacy finds its base in an erroneous understanding of the Catholic attitude toward the public school system. The church does not object to this system because it is opposed to popular education, but it believes that the child should have a religious education, which the public school can not give. As a proof of their sincerity Catholics pay their taxes to support the State for the purpose of supporting public schools in which Protestant children are educated, and levy a special school tax against themselves in order to give their own children what they consider proper religious training. Criticism of our public school system is not incompatible with patriotism. Freedom of speech and press gives all citizens the right to express their candid opinion on such matters. It tends to correct defects and improve standards of excellence.

Parochial schools cost American Catholics \$40,000,000 per annum. But for these schools Protestants would be paying more taxes, and it would cost many additional millions to provide buildings for the pupils now attending religious schools. Instead of condemning Catholics, Protestants should feel a sense of gratitude for the relief from higher taxes. If their enemies could show that parochial schools do not educate, do not prepare the future citizen for his station in life, their protest would be reasonable. But in view of the fact that pupils of both systems must meet each other in competition for honors in every field or endeavor, reveals the utter absurdity of the A. P. A. contention. Each system needs the other. Competition is good for both and tends to raise the standard of education and make public and parochial schools far better than they would be without the other. No Catholic would handicap his child by giving it an inferior education, and neither would a Protestant.

The State is forbidden to establish any church or interfere with the religious rights of the individual. The constitution bars religious instruction in public schools. Both public and parochial schools fall far short of perfection, but their graduates never find the instruction they receive a handicap in the battle of life. Fighting side by side they attain the highest honors in theology, politics, literature, commerce, art and science.

America is a product of one system and Thomas F. Ryan is a graduate of the other. Justice W. R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, received his preliminary education in a public school, while Chief Justice White got his start in the parochial school. A Catholic education did not disqualify Joseph Tumulty from becoming Private Secretary to the President of the United States, nor did it prevent Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, from becoming the greatest surgeon of our time. The Universities of Paris, Salerno, Oxford and Cambridge were founded by the Catholic church. In the fourteenth century the established universities of Rome, Dublin, Cologne, Heidelberg and others. In all the centuries of the Christian era the priests have been recognized as the best-educated men of their day. Today her scholars, her scientists divide honors with the greatest men of the world. Among these we find the names of Pasteur, MacCurrie and Marconi. Among the master painters of the world she placed the names of Raphael, Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens and De Vinci. Among her immortal poets we find the names of Dante, Dryden, Pope and Shakespeare.

America owes much to Catholic explorers—the torch bearers of civilization. Without their names and record of gallant deeds the story of this republic could not be told. Here are a few of them: Columbus, De Soto, Joliet, Marquette and La Salle. A Catholic education did not make Lord Baltimore an enemy of freedom. He made Maryland a refuge for the oppressed. A Catholic education did not keep Charles Carroll of Carrollton from adding his name to the American Declaration of Independence, nor prevent Gen. Phil Sheridan from becoming one of the greatest soldiers of the republic. Catholic education never made a traitor to the Stars and Stripes. This fact is sealed by the blood of Catholics shed upon every battlefield of the republic from Lexington to Manila Bay.

Guardians of Bigotry who seek

to prove that the Catholic church is an enemy of education must invent their evidence. It does not exist in any authentic record. I challenge Tom Watson, Teddy Walker and the entire array of bigoted orators and editors to name one demonstrable fact in philosophy, economics, astronomy, medicine, or any branch of science which the Catholic church refuses to accept at its face value. Among fallacies there is nothing more false or more utterly absurd than the delusion that the Catholic church is the enemy of popular education.

RECENT DEATHS.

Monday the remains of Mrs. Annie Bullis, wife of Luther Bullis, after being in Baltimore, where she died on Friday. The funeral was held Tuesday morning from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Dermody, 233 Thompson avenue.

The body of Frank Gast, Sr., aged sixty, beloved husband of Theresa Gast, 500 East St. Catherine street, was laid to rest Tuesday morning in St. Louis cemetery, the funeral mass celebrated at St. Patrick's church where he had been a faithful member.

Tuesday death claimed Mary Anna Stark, of 1121 South Shelby street. She was seventy-two years old and the widow of John Stark. The same day Mrs. Moses Weisenberger, 2421 High street, for years a resident of the West End, passed into her eternal rest.

Monday afternoon funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Edith Broeg Litsey, beloved wife of Uriah Z. Litsey, were held at the family residence, 2127 Murray avenue. Deceased was a woman of many fine qualities and among her friends her death is felt as a distinct loss.

Death took heavy toll on Wednesday, those who passed away being Anna M. Goebel, 327 East Oak; John Joyce Rodman, six-year-old son of John and Mary Rodman, 304 South Fourth; Lee A. Slith, husband of Margaret Whalen Slith, 2131 Duncan street, and Philip Leroy Schlemmer, ten years old, son of Philip J. Schlemmer, 2718 Bank street.

Norton Humler, twenty-two years old, beloved son of Bert and Catherine Humler, 1818 South Third street, passed away on Friday night. He was a young man of heart disease, leaving many friends who mourn his death. The death of Norton Humler closely follows that of his brother, Joseph Humler, who gave his life while fighting in France. The funeral was held Monday morning from Holy Name church.

Mrs. Mary Kaelin, 1827 Frankfort avenue, on Saturday morning died of pneumonia at the St. Vincent's hospital at Cape May, N. J., of her son, Fred Kaelin, who went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces, where ear trouble developed that necessitated his return to this country for an operation that caused his death. The remains arrived here Monday and the funeral was held from St. Joseph's church, where for years he had been a devout communicant.

It was with deep regret that the many friends and admirers of Miss Margaret B. Sullivan learned of her death on Monday of influenza. Besides her father, her mother, her brother, her sister, her two sisters, Mrs. Louis R. Vetter, Mary, Catherine and Regina Sullivan.

William J. Flynn, son of John J. Flynn, of the First National Bank, died on Saturday at his home, 413 North Twentieth street, following an illness of only two days. News of his death was a great shock to his wide circle of friends, among whom he was very popular. Besides his father he leaves his widow and three small children, three brothers, Thornton, now in France; Joseph, at Camp Zachary Taylor, and Jack, and three sisters, Mary, Angela and Harriet. Flynn was a graduate of St. Xavier's College. The funeral took place Monday morning from St. Bridget's church.

Four funerals were held privately Sunday afternoon, the deaths resulting from influenza. The victims of the dread disease claimed were Alfred A. Delano, aged thirty, beloved husband of Margaret Delano, 1005 Logan street; Peter Herbig, twenty-nine years old, husband of Anna Herbig, residing at 910 Samuel street; John Reker, thirty-nine, husband of Josephine Chism Reker, Highland Park, and Amelia G. Long, beloved wife of George C. Long and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Spanier, 2333 South Fourth street. Mrs. Long was thirty-one years old. In each case the death was sudden and an awful shock to the friends and relatives.

FAREWELL.

Last Sunday morning St. John's church, Clay and Walnut, was thronged when Rev. Francis Martin, recently appointed a United States army chaplain and soon to leave for overseas duty, celebrated the high mass and in an eloquent and patriotic sermon bade farewell to his friends and the parish of his boyhood. Father Martin was assisted at the mass by Rev. George W. Schumann, pastor of St. John's, and Rev. John D. Fallon, assistant at St. Cecilia's, and present in the sanctuary was Rev. John D. Kalaheer, who is a graduate from St. John's. Many remained to take Father Martin by the hand and wish him victory and safe return. Before the services twenty stars were blessed and added to the flag dedicated some months ago.

DEMOCRATS

Know the Public Will Back Wilson by Supporting Nominees.

Annexation Opponents Attend Patriotic Review of the Council.

Republican Machine Ignores Smith's Campaign Assessment Promise.

KEYSTONERS HAVE A CLUE.

The Republicans in Kentucky are working frantically to stem the tide rapidly setting in toward Gov. Stanley and the Democratic nominees and they realize that the slogan of supporting President Wilson with members of his own party in the House and Senate is proving a striking appeal. It does not take a far-sighted or intelligent citizen to realize that President Wilson would receive more real aid from the members of his own party than he would from Republican representatives, whose chief aim would be in planning and striving for Republican success in 1920. Finding it impossible to criticize the conduct of the war by the Democratic administration, Dr. Brunner and the other Republican nominees are pleading that the would-be staunch supporters of the President and his war measures, yet it stands to reason that if Roosevelt appeared on the ground as a disturbing element they would harken to the call of their master's voice. The average voter realizes this and he is in no mood to aid in sending a man to Washington to delay the war programme in any way. With the Democratic party under such conditions as it has not been in fifteen years the outlook for Gov. Stanley and the Democratic Congressional nominees appears very bright.

Near Mayor Smith and the local administration rode rough shod over the citizens who went before the General Council this past week to discuss the proposed annexation plans, and in answer to the charge that it was inspired by a move to gather in a big tax fund the administration evaded the charge entirely. The meeting of the General Council resolved itself into a review of the patriotism of the individual members and one after another took the floor to tell how many brothers, brothers-in-law, relatives, etc., they had in the army or navy, which wasn't very enlightening to the citizen delegation. It came there to discuss the annexation and not war representation. It goes without saying that the future Republican gatherings, as he spoke against the annexation grab and committed less majesty by refusing to give Davy Rose a chance to interrupt and referred to the latter as a "rank outsider." Many of the citizens say they couldn't see through the annexation when they would be taxed for an incompetent fire department and a Keystone police force. You couldn't hardly blame them either, and they might add that they will have to wrestle with the problem of separating the garbage and having it gathered despite their trouble.

Right after near Mayor Smith was inaugurated there was talk of a firemen's union and to avoid general discussion the matter was made a visit to each house and begged the firemen to stick to their posts, and among the glowing promises of what he intended to do there was included promise that there never would be any levy toward political assessments for campaign purposes. Maybe the near Mayor doesn't know it, but just now the firemen are being assessed by the Searcy-Chilton machine for the present tag event, and many of the old men who stuck to their posts are wondering if Smith's promises are like the proverbial pie crust—easily broken. Not long ago Mr. Selligman, of the Board of Safety, in defending the inaction of the fire department said they were a little handicapped because the instructor quit, and judging from the exhibition of the firemen lately the board better dig up another instructor and in big time, too, before the town burns down. A fire broke out at Rubel and Payne last week and the nearby firemen wouldn't come out because a kid gave the alarm and by the time they did get there a fire company composed of mostly older firemen had gotten to the scene and were working. When the new crowd of "rubes" who wanted a rig-edged invitation to turn out responded they showed them needing an instructor about as experienced as a fireman. The coupling hose and threw a tag event, but the many spectators getting the water was intended for the fire.

The poor old Keystone police department has certainly driven Chief Petty back to the Hindenburg line judging from the numerous burglaries and holdups going on, and the police department officials are working overtime—not to catch the criminals, but to keep the public from hearing of the burglar epidemic which is traveling faster than the influenza. There are signs of a let up in the epidemic of crime, and the victims are told when they report the robberies to say anything to anyone about them so the burglars won't get

away from the Keystone. Wouldn't that make you laugh? The idea of anyone getting away from the Keystone, who couldn't track an elephant in the snow, and none of whom will ever catch the influenza. Pretty smart in the Keystone heads telling the victims to keep it mum so they won't all clamor together. Another favorite trick of the "efficiency" administration is to minimize the robbery and treat it lightly if it becomes public. C. E. Stringer, of Jeffersonville, was knocked in the head and robbed of \$57 Sixth and Main. The Keystone bureau reports it as a \$7 robbery and speaks of Sixth and Main as a country road. Wednesday night thieves blew a safe on Broadway below Third, another retired spot, and a Springfield bureau reports that the "efficiency" bureau reports that the thieves didn't get all the money in the house. Just for that "sassy" remark it is believed the thieves will come back and get the rest.

Realizing that the Keystoneers weren't catching any burglars, Chief Petty sends them out now to catch spitters, knowing that his country boys are familiar with spitters from past experience sitting around the backwoods country store and spitting through the cracks in the floor or through the slightly opened door of the stove. It is a little easier to catch spitters than burglars, so Col. Petty's office will soon issue a report of the large number of arrests made by his department. Their batting average being fattened by the anti-spitting crusade. Two of the Keystoneers went through a street the other day in the East End ward heads bent down to the ground, and a curious crowd following in their wake. They were following the trail of a wet spot about the size of a quarter, like the bloodhounds in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were following Little Eva, and every now and then they would mutter "We'll get that goldarned spitter." Down the street and around the block they finally trailed their clue to a finish and it ended at a water plug. The poor old Keystoneers have been so busy with their cart which has been on its way for a new supply of water, and the slight leak from the empty cart had fooled our gallant Keystoneers into thinking they were on the trail of a spitter.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

As in all other States, the Catholic Knights of America in Kentucky, through their State Council, pledge united and loyal support to President Wilson in all his war measures. In compliance with the orders of the State Board of Health the State Council has held only one brief session, hearing reports and referring all important matters to the State Executive Board, who will submit reports to the branches. The State officers and delegates for the next three years are:

President—William L. Weitzel, Frankfort.
Vice President—Joseph Fromme, Louisville.
Secretary—Harry A. Veencman, Sr., Louisville.
Supreme Delegates—Eugene A. McCarthy, Louisville, and Dr. J. A. Averdiek, Covington.
Alternates—Judge John Barr, Lebanon, and Col. Joseph P. McGinn, Louisville.

The order is in excellent condition and thus far the influenza has had slight effect among the members.

SERVICE FLAG RAISING.

Sunday afternoon a well attended and interesting meeting of the Catholic Orphan Society was held at St. Thomas Orphanage, and everybody was pleased with the cooperation of the children and the improvements made at that splendid home for parentless boys. After the meeting a handsome service flag was blessed and unfurled, the little boys presenting a patriotic programme. The address was delivered by Rev. Father P. M. Monaghan, now chaplain in the United States army, who paid a feeling tribute to the Mother Superior, who was indeed a mother to him as well as the boys during the time he was their chaplain. There are thirty-four stars on the flag, a gold star for one of the boys who has died, and a cross for the boy who is missing. President D. F. Murphy offered the prayers. The next meeting will take place at St. Vincent's Orphanage.

CUTS POLICE VOTE.

The Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County of Galway (Gerald Clonohy), sitting as registration officer of Ballinasloe, Ireland, held that no member of the Royal Irish Constabulary was entitled to a Parliamentary vote. This, he said, was absolute and not obsolescent law, under an unreplicated statute of William IV. He accordingly struck off the list County Inspector Walsh and his wife, who claimed through him, and directed that every policeman on the lists should be similarly dealt with. This decision deprives 5,000 policemen of their Parliamentary votes. He also struck off the names of Lord Hanbrock and Lord Clancarty (and several others), but refused to strike an army or navy voter, saying or dead, for fear of mistakes being made as to reports of death on the battlefield.

BONDS SOON READY.

According to the official notice sent out by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will be ready for delivery October 24, 1918. They will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum and will mature October 15, 1938. Interest will be payable April 15 and October 15 of each year. The first interest date payable is April 15, 1919, and will be for 173 days.

CAMP NEWS

All Visitors Are Barred and Everything at Ease Except Drill.

Chaplains Work Long Hours and Sisters Aid Nurses at Hospital.

Knights of Columbus Buildings Converted Into Hospital and Dormitory.

SECRETARIES' HOSPITAL WORK.

Everything at the local camp is at a standstill except drill on account of the many cases of Spanish influenza all over the vast area. There are no entertainments or gatherings of any kind, and for the second Sunday since the camp has been there were no public masses in any of the Knights of Columbus buildings. No gathering of troops will be allowed within the confines of Camp Zachary Taylor, the soldiers only being allowed to enter the recreation halls of the "Y" and "K. C." to write to folks at home. This is a great privilege, as the parents at home are surely worried, hearing of so many men being sick at the camp, and when the letter comes from their soldier boy it is more than welcome. On Sunday morning of last week Capt. Mayer, of the Base Hospital Corps, served notice upon Secretaries Randells, of K. C. building No. 2, that it would be necessary to take over the building as an emergency hospital on account of the crowded quarters at the base offices. Sixty beds were installed in the building of the colored troops and the medical staff took week in and week out. It will not be for a long period, as the colored men miss their recreation hall very much.

It is a hard matter for visitors to get through the guards on these days. The camp is almost completely quarantined. The staff of the Knights of Columbus workers are all doing hospital work of some kind since the coming of the influenza. Some are detailed to disinfect the camp, others to keep track of the changes from one ward to another, and still others looking up sick men for their relatives, who are not able to reach them. The Knights of Columbus hospital has been divided into a night and day shift and there is very little chance for a sick man to want assistance and not get it. The chaplains are now living at the base hospital and they are constantly on duty. All chaplains has to do is to walk through the different wards and there are calls on all sides for a priest. Chaplain Regis Barrett has been working twenty hours a day for the past week in relays with Chaplains Murray and Kelly. There is no one in this big camp of 53,000 men who can take the place of the three chaplains when they are called. On Saturday morning fourteen sisters arrived at the camp to assist in the work of taking care of the sick men at the hospital. The Sisters were from the Sacred Heart Home on College street and St. Joseph's Infirmary, and of course were right at hand in the work they undertook of relieving the nurses, who have been overworked during the past week. They will remain until the epidemic is over. For the convenience of the Sisters the No. 4 building of the Knights of Columbus has been turned into a dormitory.

The number of men at Camp Zachary Taylor continues to grow larger, the men who have been in the barracks being moved into tents far out on the Preston-street road to make room for the newcomers. It is expected to increase the soldier population to 75,000 men during the next few days.

All hands are working hard. The Knights of Columbus are fighting the Spanish influenza to the limit. Not more than one dozen men are allowed to congregate at one time, and the military police are seeing that the order is strictly obeyed.

The last school of chaplains was a little disappointed, though not disheartened, at the order from the War Department which took away the insignia of First Lieutenant from them but left the cross to be worn on the collar. This change will not make much difference to the priests getting commissions, as they can do their work whether they have an insignia or not, as has been demonstrated during the week at the base hospital.

Father Foley, of Chicago, the Vicar General of the Knights of Columbus chaplains, who has been in New York in conference with Right Rev. Bishop Hayes, arrived at the local camp on Saturday, expecting to stay several days. He is very much interested in the chaplains' training school here and says the work of the chaplains at different camps has visited lately is of vast importance to the men. Preparations are being made all over the country for the drive of the seven organizations doing war work. The work of collecting funds will begin on November 11. All persons are urged to give their hearty support to the drive, as it will require \$170,000,000 to carry on the many activities during the coming year.

The Knights of Columbus men on duty at the six different recreation centers have answered many hundreds of calls during the week regarding sick men at the camp. T. D. CLINES.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918

WORDS THAT COUNT.

The speech of President Wilson in New York opening the Fourth Liberty Loan drive has not aroused much friendly comment abroad. The President, as the voice of America, at this time said some things that make it clear America is holding to her traditions, and does not propose to be dragged into any "special leagues or alliances" or associated with any "economic boycott" in the interest of any power or group of powers. All through his speech the President refers to the Allies as "our associates."

"We still read Washington's immortal warning against entangling alliances with full comprehension," says the President, and then he goes on to say that he looks forward to "the new day in which there will be a general agreement between all nations, an open agreement for the maintenance of the rights of all nations, great and small. When that general agreement is made," he says, "the weak shall not suffer without redress. The strong nations shall not be free to wrong the weak and make them subject to their purpose and interest."

These are indeed fine words. That they may be followed up by actions is the American prayer, and will be the prayer of all mankind when they understand. Spain is the only country so far that has in most eulogistic terms endorsed what the President has said, as far as we have seen. The others have not yet clearly answered. They are going to say their own say. America waits to hear from them as to their purpose.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

We are free to confess, asserts the True Voice, that the proposed league of nations guaranteed to preserve international peace does not rouse us to enthusiasm. Perhaps it is because we are more interested in winning the war than we are in anything else political that we fail to grasp the full possibilities of the scheme. The proposal is not a new one. More than a year ago ex-President Taft publicly advocated a league of nations to enforce peace. It was discussed in a desultory manner for a time, and then the public lost interest in it. Now President Wilson resurrects the idea in this latest public address and it is again a live question.

It also notes that English statesmen accept the idea—but with limitations. Under certain conditions, they believe, such a league would be practicable. But first this war must be won. Prussian militarism must be crushed before such a league can be considered. There is time enough to discuss means for insuring a lasting peace when, our more pressing duty has been performed, when we have succeeded in winning peace. We believe that is the proper attitude. We have first to make peace possible, and that can only be done in one way. An undefeated Germany would be a bar to the usefulness of any league of nations.

What may come after this war no man can say at this time. It may be that it will be possible to secure a union of nations so powerful and so devoted to peace that it would be suicidal for any nation to defy their authority. And perhaps such a league would itself be a menace to the peace of the world. If it would undertake to impose its own plans upon the world it would undoubtedly become a world danger. That is just what the Kaiser has been trying to do. "The world objects to dictation, whether that comes from a number of nations or from a monarch crazed with power. That proposed league will need to be very benevolent and very tolerant or it will bring another catastrophe upon the world."

REPRISAL POSSIBLE.

The glories of war may be a fit theme for the poet far removed from the scene of conflict, but there is another side to war that the press dispatches are now bringing out. Reprisal is spoken of as a possible means of checking wholesale destruction and devastation by the retreating German armies in France. It is an ugly word, but it may be necessary for nations to employ it in certain circumstances and it is justifiable when only in that way can wrong be prevented. An ultimatum to Germany regarding the ruthless destruction of cities and private property in Northern

France and Belgium is being urged on the Allies and the United States and is under consideration. The burning of Cambrai and St. Quentin and the devastation of one of the most popular regions of Europe as the Germans retreat has aroused great indignation, and it is said in diplomatic circles that Germany will be warned soon that if it allows the work of destruction to continue severe reprisal will follow. It is suggested that the cities on the Rhine would be marked for destruction and the Berlin Government told that for every French and Belgian city ruined without military reason a German city equally important and valuable, sentimentally and materially, will be laid waste.

Again the American Government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns, gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken. Secretary Lansing's reply declares that the use of shotguns is sanctioned by the Hague conventions, and that in comparison with other weapons now used in modern warfare the shotguns used by the American troops can not be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest. Reprisals are the last resort and should not be employed while more lenient measures can be hoped to be effective. But severe as they are they may be necessary to use them in this war of destruction. We hope that the threat alone will be sufficient to bring Prussian militarism to its senses. If that is not enough the reprisals themselves may be necessary.

BULGARIANS SURRENDER.

The biggest development in the great war since the collapse of Russia came last week when Bulgaria unconditionally surrendered. Allied nations are placed in control of her railroads and all other means of transportation and are free to use them for the development of future military operations. All strategic points in Bulgaria are turned over to the Allies for occupation and the Bulgarian troops will be withdrawn from Greece and Serbia and disarmed. The surrender of Bulgaria will have an important bearing on the issue of the war. It will probably result in the separation of Turkey from the Central Powers and the early defeat of the Musselman forces. It will also open the way to the formation of another eastern front at the back door of Austria, and thus it will relieve the pressure upon Italy for the present and will probably weaken considerably the German strength on the western front. Eventually it may force Austria to seek peace on her own account in order to save her territory from invasion from the east. But these results may not be immediate; Bulgaria's defection is important, but it is not in itself decisive. The end of the war will not be brought about by one power retiring from the contest. It is the first in a series of collapses for which we hope, and which will be necessary to bring peace. In that sense it may be called the beginning of the end of the war. But the end itself may still be very far off.

SURE SIGN OF PEACE.

Coincident with the talk of peace comes the notice that the Junior Order boys have advertised a flag raising, these self appointed defenders of the flag being mighty quiet during the stirring war times.

Very little confidence should be felt in the eleventh hour attempt to "liberalize" the Government in Germany. Something was heard of that about a year ago when Erzberger was making his famous peace drive on a platform of "no annexations and no indemnities." But Germany remained under autocratic control just the same. There is no real demand in Germany for popular government and we understand it. Except for the Socialists the people are satisfied with the Kaiser. There is little hope of the German Socialists playing the role of the Russian Bolsheviks in this place, and secondly they, too, are devoted subjects of the Kaiser.

There is no longer any doubt that the famous Hindenburg line will soon be a memory. Under the determined attacks of the Allies it is gradually crumbling. Doubtless there are other lines of defense behind to which the German army can retreat. But against the tactics

of Gen. Foch these lines will not stand long. His plan is to give the enemy no rest and no time to recuperate. What a change from the haphazard plans followed by the Allies up to last April! The wonder is that national jealousies should so long have been permitted to stand in the way of a unified command.

Our Catholic chaplains are the brightest stars in the service flag of American Catholicity. Pray for them daily that their work for souls may be most effective.

What an awful jolt it must be to the Prohibitionists to see their old enemy demon rum being used to fight the influenza plague in our army camps.

After the bond drive comes the "political drive" and it will be red hot, though somebody said "politics is adjourned."

COMING EVENTS.

October 16-17—Grand euchar and lotto by St. Joseph's church members, at Vernon Club house.

October 23—Catholic Knights' reunion and card and lotto party, St. Martin's Hall.

SOCIETY.

Lawrence Ford, of Jeffersonville, has been spending ten days in Indianapolis.

Miss Ann O'Keefe is visiting at Frankfort as the guest of Miss Mary Powers.

Mrs. Thomas M. Barry, of Beechmont, is able to be out again after an attack of influenza.

Mrs. J. H. Hauger and Mrs. Edward Thoben were in Nashville last week, visiting Mrs. George Austin Moore.

Mrs. Patrick Tracy, Jr., after spending several weeks in Indianapolis, is again at home in Jeffersonville.

Miss Edith Callahan, who has volunteered in relief work, is awaiting orders to sail with the Polish White Cross.

Albert S. Smith, the well known funeral director, has been confined to his home this past week with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Mary Hays, who spent the past year in Frankfort, has returned to Jeffersonville and will make her home in that city.

William J. Chawke reports the arrival of a future Red Cross nurse at his home this week, both mother and child doing well.

Capt. Timothy O'Donovan, who was stationed in Jeffersonville, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, where he will remain indefinitely.

Theodore McCormick and daughter, Miss Alice, visited Georgetown recently, the guests of the latter's grandfather, Milton Brady.

Dan Lavelly was a recent Sunday guest of his sister, Mrs. Pius Whelan, at Bardonia, where his friends are always glad to welcome him.

Desk Sergeant William J. Connor, a policeman of ability and of wide acquaintance, is ill with influenza at his home on East Ormsby avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kelly, who visited Mrs. Kelly's aunt, Leonseph Huffman, in Jeffersonville, have returned to their home in Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Frank Driscoll left Sunday to visit her son, Private Frank Driscoll, of the cavalry, at Leon Springs, Texas, he being ill with an attack of influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. O'Brien, Mrs. Frank Kelly and W. A. Burke were among the Louisville visitors receiving many courtesies from New York friends the past week.

Mrs. B. J. McDevitt and children and Miss Anne Brennan, who have been spending the summer in New York and the East, have returned to their home in Cherokee Parkway.

Attorney William M. Duffy, the well known amateur athletic leader, has heard the call of Uncle Sam and will leave next Thursday to join the artillery branch of the service.

Mrs. William Speak has returned home after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lutz in Indianapolis. Mrs. Speak was a guest at the banquet of the Daughters of Isabella.

Henry Maloney and Joseph R. Kelly, of the Great Lakes encampment, were here this week on a five-day furlough, both looking extremely well and happy in their sailor togs.

James O'Brien left Wednesday evening to visit his brother, W. C. O'Brien, who is ill at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Private O'Brien, better known as "Bud," is a former star in the City Baseball League.

Martin, a member of the Lakes squadron, came today on a week's visit to his family. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Frank Mar, who had gone there on a visit.

Y. Lewis, a prominent resident of Syracuse, arrived Wednesday evening to take the officers' training course at Camp Zachary Taylor. For some time past he has been an instructor of the men stationed at Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt P. Corcoran, South Twenty-fourth street, have returned from New York City, where they were guests at the Hotel McAlpin and witnessed the wonderful

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Open Daily Until 3 p. m. Saturdays Until 7 p. m.

Liberty Loan flag display and parade on Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Daniel W. Cuniff and Miss Rose Felhoelter went to Fort McPherson, Ga., this past week, where Sergeant Shirley Cuniff, who was injured in France, is confined to the base hospital. They report he is doing nicely and his many local friends hope to see him home in the near future.

Mrs. Otto H. Voyles was hostess to her club Thursday afternoon at her home in New Albany, when her guests included Mesdames O'Neil Sauer, Louis Graf, Edward Koetter, Frank E. Wolfe, Louis Vernia, James Thornton, Owen Tegar, William E. Falk, John A. Cody, Frank Genung and Miss May Flynn.

Miss Florence Lighton Buck and George B. Barret will be united in marriage in the parlors of St. Bridget's church next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Father Jansen officiating. The bride-to-be is a well known and accomplished young lady of the West End, while the groom-to-be is a local practicing attorney, former member of the Legislature and prominent in Democratic politics.

OCTOBER INTENTION.

Our Holy Father asks us to pray during the month of October for many and holy priests. The intention calls to our mind that day in the life of Christ when He looked over the crowd that gathered about Him and had compassion upon them. They were like sheep without a shepherd. His heart was moved and He said to His Disciples: "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few. Pray, then, therefore the Lord of the harvest that He send laborers into His harvest." Today the harvest is great and the laborers are few. Therefore does our Holy Father ask us to pray for many and holy priests.

SISTERS ARE SERVING.

Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity of Nazareth have volunteered their services and been accepted by the military authorities at Camp Taylor, where many nurses are said to be ill. Four Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's Hospital, of Lexington, and five Sisters of Mercy from the Brook and College streets home left Monday to assist in nursing Spanish influenza victims there. Four others left from Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital last week, and if necessary, like the Nuns of the Battlefield, many more will follow.

SISTER HUBERTA INJURED.

Sister Huberta, for many years Mother Superior at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and widely known in Louisville, but now Mother Superior of St. Vincent's Academy in Union county, met with a serious accident recently on her way back from Uniontown. In company with three other Sisters the carriage in which they were riding was run into by a farmer's wagon and overturned. Sister Huberta sustaining two fractures of her leg between ankle and knee. Dr. Roberts, from this city, set the broken limb.

ARRIVES SAFELY.

Mrs. Theresa Leonard and Mrs. May Canty, 2502 West Walnut street, have received cards announcing the safe arrival in France of Harry Leonard, who is with the artillery forces of the Lincoln division.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The Catholic Federation, complying with the order of the health authorities, passed its regular monthly meeting, which was called for Thursday night.

MISSION TO VATICAN.

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Wool-nap Blankets; a large-bed size and an extra heavy weight; shown in white, gray or tan, with fancy colored borders; a \$5.00 quality; on sale at, per pair.....\$4.00

Wool-nap Blankets; an extra large-bed size, having a nice heavy fleece; shown in white with fancy colored borders; a \$6.98 value; special at, per pair.....\$6.50

Bedspreads; crochet spreads in Marseilles patterns; they are a large bed size; finished with hem; worth \$3.75; on sale at, each.....\$3.29

Bedspreads; large-bed size, in Marseilles patterns; finished with hemmed, fringed or scalloped edges; a \$3.98 quality; specially priced.....\$3.50

Bedspreads; an extra large-bed size; finished with hemmed or scalloped edges; a \$3.98 quality; specially priced for this sale at, each.....\$3.98

Blankets; a nice weight in a full-bed size; shown in white only, with pink or blue borders; a \$3.98 quality; on sale at, per pair.....\$3.29

Comforts; large-bed size comforts in an extra heavy weight; filled with white cotton and covered with fancy floral sateen; specially priced at, each.....\$4.50

Wool Comforts; in a large-bed size; these are very soft, fine comforts, covered with fine floral silk with border of plain colored silk to match; on sale at the special price, each.....\$8.50

Bedspreads; Crochet Spreads in a full-bed size; hemmed ready for use; a \$2.00 quality; specially priced for Monday at, each.....\$1.80

Bedspreads; Marseilles patterns in crochet effects; they are a large bed size; hemmed ready for use; a \$2.50 quality; on sale Monday at, each.....\$2.39

Bedspreads; an extra heavy weight and large bed size; shown in Marseilles patterns with scalloped edge and cut corners; a \$5.50 quality; specially priced at, each.....\$4.09

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MARKET AT THIRD

arrived Saturday in Rome on a special mission to the Vatican. He has been appointed by Cardinal Gibbons as special commissioner of the American Catholic War Council to investigate and report on Catholic war activities in Italy, France and England. He was received by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State. Pope Benedict is much gratified by the sending of this mission to the theaters of war.

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OLLIE JAMES

Tribute to His Manhood and Worth by Hon. W. A. Byron.

Country Sustains Greatest Public Loss Since the Death of Lincoln.

He Stood Always the Same Great Tribune of the American People.

WAS PRESIDENT'S RIGHT HAND.

From Hon. W. A. Byron, of Brooksville, who presided over the convention that nominated Gov. Stanley, the Kentucky Irish American received the following tribute to the late Senator Ollie James, who was his personal friend, and also comment on the political situation in Kentucky:

Editor Kentucky Irish American. When Ollie M. James died at Baltimore a few weeks ago Kentucky and the nation suffered the greatest loss sustained in the death of any public man since the assassination of President Lincoln. Like Lincoln, it was not his ability to hold them with him, but it was that thorough knowledge of their wants, desires and aspirations which he had, supplemented by their implicit confidence in his ability to fight their battles and his unwavering determination to do it that made the people love and trust him as they have never loved and trusted any other public man since the days of Henry Clay. Like all great men, especially great Americans, he had the faculty of forgetting self and selfish interests and standing as true as the needle to the pole to what he conceived to be his duty to the people, and whether on the hustings, on the floor of some great convention, in the lower house of Congress or in that great deliberative branch known as the Senate, James was always the same great tribune of the people before whose matchless eloquence, piercing intelligence, intrepid courage and unquestionable honesty deceit, dirt and chicanery disappeared like the chaff before the wind. He was not one of those who, tolling up the steps of life, attained greatness—neither did he have greatness thrust upon him. He was simply born and gravitated (didn't have to fight his way) into his true position in life with that same certainty that all living entities turn toward the light. In fact when you saw and knew the man it was as impossible not to recognize his greatness as it was not to be not to see ruggedness and grandeur in the towering mountain peak or beauty and sublimity in the Cerulean dome of the heavens. Like Lincoln, his early education was neglected and limited, yet college Presidents and scholars and indicators of the highest order, including statesmen and diplomats from all civilized nations of the earth, were proud to call him friend and listen to his words of wisdom on any subject as well as placed on his. His clearness and lucidity of thought showed that he had a perfect understanding of the matter in hand, and the man behind the words carried conviction to all who heard him. He had as little use for the dual-eyed reactionary who was willing to lie down and let the scum of creation settle over him as he had for the long-haired, wild-eyed fanatic who is bent on reforming everything and everybody and forcing on all other people whatever opinion he may for the time have, or imagines he has on any given subject. Fads and fancies had no place in his legislative programme, but in all his public life he adhered closely to the limitations of the constitution of his country and was always governed and directed by its guiding hand, but especially did he heed that admonition of the organic law which says that "absolute and arbitrary power lies no place, not even in the greatest majority," and as a consequence he always held sacred the personal rights and liberties of his fellow citizens. In the great world tragedy into which our country has dragged against her will by the criminal stupidity and assassin's of the German Junkers, and in which we are now destined to play so mighty a part, James was the man of all men in the Senate upon whom President Wilson leaned in every great emergency, and never did he lean upon him nor trust him in vain, for when at the beginning of the war the disloyalty of the pro-Germans and the imbecility of the so-called pacifists was about to transform our nation into a bedlam of howling derelicts, warring individuals and warring interests, it was the leadership of James in the Senate that steadied and stabilized the legislative branch of our Government and impressed our whole people with the potent fact that we are a nation and that our first duty is to stand by our country when its honor or the liberties of its people are at stake, that we are Americans first of all. But he is gone and we shall not soon see his like again. Kentucky and the nation will be lost without him. Peace to his ashes and rest to his soul. The Democratic party, through its regularly constituted authority, has nominated Gov. Stanley for the office which has been made vacant by the death of Senator James, a splendid choice, for there is not within the State one who measures more nearly up to the high standard of statesmanship set by the late Senator nor another upon whose shoulders the great toga of the fallen James will so gracefully rest as on the shoulders of Kentucky's militant Governor. He is not unknown to the nation nor the world and his loyalty to his party principles and leaders when he figured in national politics will stand him in good stead now. He is President Wilson's personal friend and trusted confidant, and he will be

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rank and file under the united leadership of Stanley, Beckham, Carroll, Cantrill and Black will go to a man to the polls and elect all Democrats, and by so doing honor the memory of Senator James and extend a vote of confidence to our great President and his administration, and serve a further notice on Kaiser Bill and his Junkers that President Wilson is sustained and supported in his programme of "force without stint or limit" in pulling tyrants down from their strongholds and making the world a decent place in which to live. W. A. BYRON.

THE ROSARY.

Not on the flute, nor harp of many strings

Shall all men praise the Master of all song,

Our life is brief, one saith, and art is long;

And skilled must be the laureates of kings.

Silent, O lips that utter foolish things—

Rest, awkward fingers striking all notes wrong!

How from your toil shall issue, white and strong,

Music like that God's chosen poet sings?

There is one harp that any hand can play,

And from its strings what harmonies arise!

There is one song that any mouth can say—

A song that lingers when all singing dies.

When on their heads our Mother's children play

Immortal music charms the grateful skies.

—Joyce Kilmer.

STAND FOR ONE CAUSE.

E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister, the members of the Belgian mission to this country, and a group of Belgian officers attended services at St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday morning, together with American soldiers and officers and that of others, taking part in the Liberty Loan campaign, when services were held and a mass said for those who have died in the war.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Mulry, President of Fordham University, delivered a sermon, in which he said:

"We come to celebrate this mass for the dead of the field of battle. Today the same prayer goes up that eternal rest may be theirs. We are glad that we can put our faith in the God of Battles, and that if God calls us cheerfully lay down our lives that liberty and safety and equality may be on earth. Today we stand as they did on that little mound in Flanders and ask what we can do that they may stand steadfast. Today there is but one spirit, one cause—the Stars and Stripes—that victory may be for mankind and for our homes. It was said of us that we loved liberty so little that we would make no sacrifices, but they did not remember our inheritance from our honored dead of Concord and Lexington, which has inspired us for what we are doing. It was but little more than 140 years ago that our men left their wives and mothers to go out to save their country and their homes, and we saw this same spirit not long ago when our men went forth, forgetting money and material things, to do service for God and for country."

"It was not until the United States came into existence that men made liberty and equality a national principle, a divine principle that no nation had ever before conceived. It is your principle laid down by Christ and announced by our President that it is our part to lay down our lives for it. Millions have gone because God called them to save this principle of liberty and equality."

"What have they gone for? To follow the principle given by Him who gave his blood and his life for man and his soul. Some today are listening to the whiz of bullets and of bombs, but above the din they hear the voice of God and see the face of Him who gave all for them."

PRIESTS IN SERVICE.

Roman Catholic priests who, like all Frenchmen of military age, had to join the army, had distinguished themselves in the aviation service. Father Mirabal became an observer with the "Hawk" Escadrille and was always the first to volunteer for any perilous mission. The day of the great raid on Karlsruhe, after which the enemy admitted 257 victims and \$500,000 damages, the machine which carried Father Mirabal and his pilot, Sergeant Seitz, did not return. The Legion of Honor was awarded to the plucky observation officer, who had already earned two citations, and the statement accompanying the award read:

"Forced to land by motor trouble, he succeeded in burning his machine and the papers on board."

Seitz has since escaped to France. Father Bourjade, Second Lieutenant of aviation, is a specialist in destroying observation balloons. He has won the Legion of Honor. In attacking an enemy balloon July 29, he received a bullet in the shoulder and is ready for duty again.

OUR LIBERTY DAY.

Saturday, October 12, is the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America. President Wilson has proclaimed it Liberty day and requests the citizens of every community in the United States—city, town and countryside—to celebrate the day. The President in his proclamation says:

"Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purposes and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and Government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world."

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Again the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential requirement. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.

Woodrow Wilson

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